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General Assembly
Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 35
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 24 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed in May 2014 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 24 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
30 April 2014	1530	An enemy patrol near the Shaykh Abbad position pointed a machine gun mounted on a troop carrier for one minute towards personnel from Observer Group Lebanon who were conducting a routine patrol along the Blue Line opposite the village of Hawla.
1 May 2014	1130	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles and a Defender vehicle approached opposite the Abbadin position between points B71-2 and B72, near the town of Hawla. Seven soldiers stepped out, opened the gate in the technical fence and crossed the Blue Line at the point having the coordinates Q:736701–N:3676770, entering Lebanese territory by some 20 metres. At 1150 hours, they returned into occupied territory.
3 May 2014	1130	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy patrol pointed a machine gun mounted on a vehicle towards Lebanese soldiers in the above-mentioned area, near point M2.
4 May 2014	1845	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising three vehicles approached from within occupied Palestinian territory. Nine soldiers stepped out, filmed Lebanese territory and made obscene gestures at inhabitants from the town of Blida who were walking outside the town, near Bi'r Shu'ayb.
9 May 2014	1240	In the locality of Shahl on the outskirts of Shab'a town, a 15-person Israeli enemy patrol crossed some 50 metres into the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim. They attempted to abduct the civilians Isma'il Qasim Zahrah, Muhammad Husayn Zahrah and Isma'il Husayn Zahrah, who fled, and seized their herd of some 100 head of goats. At 1320 hours, the patrol withdrew into occupied territory, releasing the goats.
11 May 2014	1155	While the Israeli enemy was clearing grass between points M1 (to which Lebanon maintains a claim) and M2, opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, one of the engineering machines extended its boom over the technical fence into Lebanese territory, where it cleared some grass. At 1200 hours, the same machine uprooted a tree in Lebanese territory and damaged another. In so doing, it removed the camouflage from a Lebanese Army fortification some 100 metres west of point M2 (2). The machine also moved two cement blocks from within Lebanese territory, placing them south of the technical fence. Enemy forces stopped work at 1400 hours and then resumed at 1500 hours between points M2 (2) and B3, north of the technical fence. Work continued until 1630 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
12 May 2014	1600 1635	While the Israeli enemy was carrying out excavation work next to the technical fence 25 metres east of point B4, opposite Naqurah, debris was shovelled north of the Blue Line into Lebanese territory.
13 May 2014	1345	In the vicinity of point B5, opposite Naqurah, the Israeli enemy used the boom of an excavator to cut down a large tree between the technical fence and the Blue Line. The tree fell two metres into Lebanese territory.
14 May 2014	0700 1200	The Israeli enemy erected a metal mesh fence around the Radar position in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	0800	An Israeli enemy four-wheel drive vehicle equipped with a surveillance camera that had been mounted on a five-metre pole approached from within occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Blida and near Bi'r Shu'ayb. It proceeded to monitor Lebanese territory before withdrawing at 1410 hours on 15 May 2014.
	1500	While a civilian excavator was dredging the Lebanese side of the riverbed of the Wazzani River under the supervision of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, an enemy Israeli patrol within occupied Palestinian territory continuously pointed a 12.7 mm medium machine gun mounted on a Humvee vehicle towards adjacent Lebanese territory throughout the work. The patrol opened and passed through the metal gate in the technical fence and headed towards the road opposite point OP8, walking 150 metres alongside the Wazzani river.
	1830	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle and two all-terrain vehicles stopped opposite the Lebanese Army observation point at Wazzani (OP8), inside occupied territory. Eight soldiers stepped out, opened the gate opposite the observation point, crossed the technical fence and went downhill without crossing the Blue Line. At 1930 hours, the patrol withdrew to occupied territory with their vehicles after closing the gate.
15 May 2014	0810	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy patrol trained its weapons on and made obscene gestures at Lebanese Army soldiers belonging to the Lebanese Intelligence Directorate (Southern Branch).
	0830	From opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, between points B2 and M2 (2), an Israeli enemy patrol trained its weapons at a Lebanese Army patrol belonging to the Lebanese Intelligence Directorate (Southern Branch).

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
18 May 2014	0950	While Israeli enemy forces were clearing grass north of the technical fence opposite point B6, in the Labbunah area, an engineering machine violated the Blue Line when it extended its boom through the air approximately one metre into Lebanese territory.
	1500	From near the Labbunah-Jall al-'Alam position in occupied Palestinian territory, an Israeli enemy patrol pointed a medium automatic weapon mounted on a military vehicle towards Lebanese Army soldiers belonging to the Lebanese Intelligence Directorate (Southern Branch).
	1540	From near the Jall al-'Alam position, opposite the B6 (1) point at Labbunah in occupied Palestinian territory, an Israeli enemy patrol pointed a medium automatic weapon mounted on a military vehicle towards Lebanese Army soldiers belonging to the Lebanese Intelligence Directorate (Southern Branch).
19 May 2014	0130 0200	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising four Hummer vehicles, a Land Rover vehicle and a Poclain excavator approached point TP37, opposite the town of Udaysah, from inside occupied territory. Using the Poclain excavator, the patrol removed a device consisting of a radar and a four-metre pole, to which a robotic camera had been affixed, over the technical fence from the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim. The device had been installed on 31 December 2013, as stated in communication No. 190/'*ayn*/*mim*, dated 11 January 2014.
	1400	The Israeli enemy set ablaze some dry grass in area B14, north of the occupied town of Ghajar. The fire spread as far the position of the Spanish unit (4-28) at Abbasiyah. At 1900 hours, the fire burning in the environs of the above-mentioned position detonated a landmine without causing any injuries. At 2145 hours, the fire was extinguished by Civil Defence personnel and the Lebanese Army.
20 May 2014	1600	While a Lebanese Army patrol was monitoring the actions of the Israeli enemy adjacent to the technical fence, opposite the village of Kafr Killa, an enemy soldier spoke to a Lebanese Army soldier in Lebanese dialect, saying: "Do you know someone in the army named Abdullah al-Halabi, who's serving in Tyre? Why won't you speak to me? There's nobody watching you. By the way, my grandmother is from Kufayr." The Lebanese soldier did not reply.
21 May 2014	0800	Inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Kafr Killa, the Israeli enemy personnel using two roadrollers, two Poclains, an excavator, a military bulldozer and a civilian truck, and accompanied by an enemy patrol comprising two armoured jeeps, a Hummer vehicle and a Land Rover vehicle, completed repairs to the road running adjacent to the technical fence. The vehicles trained their weapons on Lebanese territory. At

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
		1300 hours, two enemy soldiers climbed onto the platform on the separation wall and dismantled the camera that they had previously installed there. Members of the Israeli patrol also directed abuse at civilians passing by on foot inside Lebanese territory and made inappropriate gestures. The work ended at 1650 hours and all the vehicles withdrew into occupied territory.
	1200	An enemy patrol directed verbal abuse at a Lebanese Army patrol monitoring actions by the Israeli enemy inside occupied Palestinian territory adjacent to the technical fence, opposite the village of Kafr Killa.
	1230	At the Ruwaysat al-Alam position on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, Israeli enemy soldiers threw a smoke grenade and shot at a herd of goats belonging to Yusuf al-'Aqidi, who had been grazing them 150 metres from the withdrawal line. No injuries were caused.
	1300	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Kafr Killa, members of an Israeli enemy patrol directed abuse at civilians passing by on foot inside Lebanese territory and made inappropriate gestures.
22 May 2014	1100	From inside occupied territory, near crossing point B82, opposite the Kafr Killa-Udaysah road, two members of an enemy patrol directed verbal abuse at a Lebanese Army patrol on the Lebanese side of the border. The Lebanese patrol was monitoring actions carried out by the Israeli enemy adjacent to the technical fence.
26 May 2014	1245	A patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle, a black civilian vehicle and a Land Rover vehicle approached from inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the Kafr Killa-Udaysah road. Five patrol members, two of whom were in plain clothes, stepped out and filmed Lebanese territory. They finished work at 1300 hours and returned into occupied territory with their vehicles.
27 May 2014	0920	Opposite the town of Rumaysh, in Wadi Qatmun, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising 21 soldiers and a dog crossed the technical fence, without crossing the Blue Line, between points B38(1) and B39. They deployed in the area and repaired a gap in the barbed wire fence opposite point B38 (2). At 1015 hours, the patrol returned into occupied territory.
28 May 2014	0700	An Israeli enemy Merkava tank joined a troop carrier and a Merkava tank that had been deployed opposite Lebanese Army observation point OP8. They trained their weapons on Lebanese territory and an enemy foot patrol approached from pillar No. 40, crossed the technical fence, without crossing the Blue Line, and went up to the gate opposite the observation point at the pump. They moved between the trees alongside the river, although the purpose of their movements was unclear. They withdrew at 0915 hours, with the exception of the two Merkava tanks and the troop carrier, which took up positions behind the earthen berm opposite observation point OP8. The vehicles withdrew at 1130 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
29 May 2014	0830	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles, a Land Rover vehicle and a white van approached the Abbasiyah Gate from inside occupied territory. Fifteen soldiers stepped out and opened the gate. While some soldiers took up combat positions, others walked up and down for five minutes, using a device to survey the road inside occupied territory in the vicinity of the gate. Four Israeli enemy soldiers then stepped one metre inside the area with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim. At 0850 hours, upon the arrival of Lebanese Army soldiers, they closed the gate and withdrew into occupied territory.
	1330	While a Lebanese Army patrol belonging to the Lebanese Intelligence Directorate (Southern Branch) was on patrol along the border near point B90, opposite the Khiyam plain, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles arrived and pointed its weapons and shouted obscenities at members of the Lebanese patrol. At 1340 hours, the enemy patrol withdrew into occupied territory.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 May 2014	2325	From occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy launch directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese Army position at Ra's al-Naqurah for 35 seconds.
12 May 2014	1000 1100	Some 200 metres from the Lebanese coast, off Ra's al-Naqurah, three Israeli enemy launches released two divers who installed a new yellow conical buoy 25 metres from the existing row of buoys positioned by the Israeli enemy. In so doing, they committed a violation by penetrating 25 metres into Lebanese territorial waters, as well as by installing the buoys. The divers then left on a launch into occupied Palestinian waters. At 1145 hours, two Israeli launches proceeding from within occupied Palestinian waters removed the old buoy No. 1.
19 May 2014	2100	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters 200 metres from shore for 40 seconds.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 May 2014	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Tyre and Bint Jubayl before leaving at 1840 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0915	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1040 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	0950	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Alma al-Sha'b and Naqurah before leaving at 1715 hours over Naqurah.
	2055	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Dinniyah road before leaving at 1045 hours on 2 May 2014 over Alma al-Sha'b.
2 May 2014	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Hirmil and Dinniyah road before leaving at 2205 hours over Rumaysh.
	0955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Bint Jubayl, Alma al-Sha'b, Jazzin and Sidon before leaving at 1145 hours over Naqurah.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over Jazzin and Sidon before leaving at 1425 hours over Rumaysh.
	1955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Tyre, Nabatiyah, Marj Uyun and Bint Jubayl before leaving at 0945 hours on 3 May 2014 over Naqurah.
3 May 2014	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and then circled over Hirmil and Dinniyah road before leaving at 1950 hours over Kafr Killa.
4 May 2014	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1415 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1830 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, Sidon, Nabatiyah and Jazzin before leaving at 1415 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, and over Dahr al-Baydar before leaving at 0720 hours on 5 May 2014 over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2310	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over Batrun and Juniyah before leaving at 0725 hours on 5 May 2014 over the sea off Naqurah.
5 May 2014	2010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Zahlah and Riyaq before leaving at 0300 hours on 6 May 2014 over Naqurah.
8 May 2014	1520	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1700 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
10 May 2014	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Nabatiyah and Bint Jubayl before leaving at 1530 hours over Rumaysh.
11 May 2014	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Bint Jubayl, Marj Uyun and Tyre before leaving at 2100 hours over Naqurah.
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Baalbek, Hirmil and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2310 hours over Naqurah.
	1400 1440	Two Israeli enemy helicopters circled over the occupied Shab'a Farms.
12 May 2014	1320	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1450 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
13 May 2014	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1315 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1045	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Tyre, Naqurah, Bint Jubayl, Nabatiyah and Beirut and its suburbs, and then over Nabatiyah and Marj Uyun before leaving at 2205 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
14 May 2014	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2205 hours over Rumaysh.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 1450 hours over Rumaysh.
	1115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Jubayl, Kasrawan, Baalbek, Hirmil and Dinniyah road before leaving at 1750 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Nabatiyah, Tyre and Marj Uyun before leaving at 2215 hours over Naqurah.
15 May 2014	0240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Hirmil, Dinniyah road and Baalbek before leaving at 1315 hours over Rumaysh.
	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Kasrawan, Matn and Ba'abda before leaving at 1425 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Rumaysh.
	1315	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0630 hours on 16 May 2014 over Rumaysh.
	1425	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Baalbek and Hirmil and then over Marj Uyun, Bint Jubayl and Tyre before leaving at 0100 hours on 16 May 2014 over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1625	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 May 2014	0120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Jubb Jannin, Jazzin and the Shuf before leaving at 1710 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Marj Uyun, Nabatiyah, Tyre, Bint Jubayl, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2000 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1105	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Kafr Killa.
17 May 2014	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1635 hours over Naqurah.
18 May 2014	0925	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Hirmil, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 1505 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1055	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1110	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Tyre. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
19 May 2014	0510	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 0910 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Nabatiyah, Tyre and Marj Uyun, and then over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1810 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and then over Hirmil, Akkar, Tripoli and Dinniyah road before leaving at 1730 hours over Kafr Killa.
22 February 2014	0550	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Sidon, the Shuf, Jazzin, Nabatiyah, Bint Jubayl and Tyre before leaving at 1820 hours over Naqurah.
	0905	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over Naqurah.
	2100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil, Kasrawan, Batrun and Juniyah before leaving at 0300 hours on 23 May 2014 over Alma al-Sha'b.
24 May 2014	0550	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Tyre, Nabatiyah, Marj Uyun and Bint Jubayl before leaving at 1250 hours over Rumaysh.
26 May 2014	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, the Bekaa and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1820 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Bint Jubayl, Alma al-Sha'b, Sidon and Nabatiyah before leaving at 1500 hours over Naqurah.
	1400	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Jubb Jannin, Rashayya and Hasbayya before leaving at 1825 hours over Naqurah.
	2105	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Hirmil, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 0435 hours on 27 May 2014 over Kafr Killa.
27 May 2014	0500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Shuf, Jazzin, Nabatiyah, Dinniyah road and Hirmil before leaving at 1855 hours over Rumaysh.
	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0805 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Marj Uyun, Bint Jubayl, Tyre and Nabatiyah before leaving at 2115 hours over Rumaysh.
	1040	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1235 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Jubb Jannin, Rashayya, Hasbayya and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2020	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and fired a number of flare shells over Lebanese territorial waters.
28 May 2014	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Sidon, the Shuf, Jazzin, Nabatiyah, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1550 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1440 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Jubayl and Batrun before leaving at 1630 hours over Naqurah.
29 May 2014	1630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1850 hours over Kafr Killa.

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Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 9 July 2014 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Today I write this letter to urgently appeal and call for international protection for the Palestinian people from the wrath of Israel's brutal and criminal military onslaught throughout the Occupied State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem. With rampant impunity, Israel, the occupying Power, continues to intensify its assaults against the besieged Gaza Strip, killing, wounding and maiming Palestinian civilians. Entire families and innocent children are being killed in their homes and in the streets, and houses are being destroyed atop civilians, who have nowhere to be safe from the Israeli aggression. The Palestinian death toll thus continues to rise, with at least 50 Palestinians killed by the Israeli occupying forces since Monday, 7 July, and more than 450 Palestinians, hundreds of them children, injured.

Today, 9 July, Israel, the occupying Power, launched another 160 airstrikes against civilian areas in Gaza, killing at least 21 Palestinians, including an elderly man, women and eight children, among them a 1-year-old, a 2-year-old, a 14-year-old and a 16-year-old. It has been reported that an Israeli airstrike on the Al-Maghazi refugee camp killed a family of three Palestine refugees, two children and their mother, and reports indicate that two other children are missing as a result of the same attack and are probably trapped under the rubble. In this regard, with refugees constituting the majority of the population in Gaza, where there are eight refugee camps, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has declared a state of emergency owing to the escalation of violence. In addition to those mentioned above, the following are the names of just some of the Palestinians killed today:

- Abdel Nasser Abu Kwaik (age 60) and his son Khaled Abu Kwaik (age 29) were killed in an airstrike on the al-Nuseirat camp;
- A woman, Nayfa Farajallah, was killed in an airstrike on Al-Mughraqa, south of Gaza City;

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- Rafiq Al-Kafarna (age 30) was killed when warplanes hit his motorcycle in Beit Lahia in north Gaza;
- Abdel Hadi Al-Soufi (age 24) was killed in the Al-Shoukeh neighbourhood in the southern Gaza Strip;
- Hatem Mohammed Abu Salem (age 25) was killed in a strike on his home in Beit Hanoun;
- A baby girl, Raneem Abdel Ghafour (age 1), was killed in an airstrike on her home in Al-Qarara north of Khan Younis;
- A small boy, Mohammed Malakeh (age 2), along with his mother, Hanaa' Malakeh, as well as Hatim Abu Salim were killed in an airstrike on their home in the Al-Zaitoun neighbourhood, southeast of Gaza City;
- Saher Hamdan (age 40) and her son Ibrahim (age 14) were killed in a strike on their home in Beit Hanoun;
- A mother from the Al-Nawasreh family and her two children were killed in an Israeli raid of their home in the Al-Mughazi camp;
- An entire family, Hafiz Mohammed Hamad (age 30), Ibrahim Mohammed Hamad (age 26), Mahdi Mohammed Hamad (age 46), Fawzia Khalil Hamad (age 62), Mehdi Hamad (age 16) and Suha Hamad (age 25), was killed in an airstrike on the family's home in Beit Hanoun, in the northern Gaza Strip;
- Hani Saleh Hamad (in his sixties) and his son Ibrahim (in his twenties) were killed in an airstrike on their home;
- An elderly woman, Salmiyya Al-Arja, and a child, Miryam Al-Arja, were killed in a strike on Rafah.

As more horrific reports pour in, the Palestinian leadership condemns in the strongest terms these war crimes and the State terrorism being perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, against the defenceless and unprotected Palestinian civilian population under its occupation. It should be recalled that article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention defines grave breaches as, inter alia, the wilful killing and inhuman treatment of protected persons; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health of protected persons; and extensive destruction of property, carried out unlawfully and wantonly.

In addition to attacks on civilians, Israel has also bombed vital civilian infrastructure in Gaza. This includes the targeting of a sewage plant, which serves the Al-Shati refugee camp, the Tel Al-Hawa neighbourhood, Sheikh Ajlin and western Gaza City, and pumps 25,000 m^3 of wastewater daily to the public treatment plant. Israeli warplanes also bombed the waterline that provides water for the Al-Shati camp and serves more than 70,000 people. With water and wastewater infrastructure already under severe strain in the besieged Gaza Strip owing to the severe Israeli restrictions on the entry of construction materials necessary for repair and maintenance, the dire humanitarian conditions are worsening for the 1.7 million Palestinians living under Israel's occupation and imprisoned as a result of its illegal blockade of Gaza.

Moreover, Israeli reprisals against the Palestinian people continue in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, where the occupying forces continue to use

excessive force against civilians, causing death and injury to scores of Palestinians. I am compelled to further draw the international community's attention to the continuation of illegal actions by extremist and terrorist settlers that the occupying Power has illegally transferred to Palestinian land, in violation of international law, including the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Israeli settlers continue their hate-filled terror rampages, persisting with attacks on Palestinian civilians and the destruction of property. We condemn all of these crimes and reiterate that Israel, the occupying Power, is responsible for the actions of its settlers in the Occupied State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, and that there must be accountability for their crimes.

As the situation on the ground grows more dire as a result of Israel's deliberate intent to spill more blood of innocent Palestinians, including children, we reiterate our urgent call to the Security Council to uphold its duties under the Charter of the United Nations and undertake the necessary action to bring an end to this Israeli aggression and to protect the Palestinian civilian population from this murderous and criminal rampage. Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable for its deliberate violations of international law and international humanitarian law, including its practice of extrajudicial executions and measures of collective punishment, and must be reined in by the international community. In this connection, the international community, in particular the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, is also duty-bound to ensure compliance by the occupying Power with the Convention, and cannot continue to sit idly by while Israel continues its crimes against the Palestinian people that it has occupied for 47 years.

We thus call for an emergency meeting of the Security Council to immediately consider this crisis situation and to act collectively to bring a halt to Israel's aggression and collective punishment of the Palestinian people throughout Occupied Palestine, particularly in the Gaza Strip, where at this moment the criminal, brutal Israeli onslaught is killing and maiming innocent Palestinian civilians.

This letter is in follow-up to our 504 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 8 July 2014 (A/ES-10/637-S/2014/479), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations A/68/949–S/2014/484

General Assembly
Security Council

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11 July 2014
English
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General Assembly
Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 110
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 10 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to draw your attention to the following information:

We write to you further to our previous letters concerning the systematic terrorist war that is being waged against the Syrian Arab Republic.

On the morning of Wednesday, 9 July 2014, Syria awoke to yet another wave of systematic terrorism from which even children in their homes were not safe. At dawn on Wednesday, 9 July 2014, an armed terrorist group perpetrated a horrific massacre against the people of the village of Khattab in the northern countryside of Hama. This terrorist attack resulted in the deaths of 14 civilians, including seven women and children. The terrorists butchered all of the innocent civilian victims and mutilated and disfigured their bodies and then decapitated them. It should be noted that the bodies show clear signs of torture.

The Minister of Justice has issued a decision forming a special judicial committee to conduct the necessary investigations into the terrorist crime that occurred in the town of Khattab in Hama governorate.

This despicable crime is yet another example of the crimes being committed by extremist and *takfirist* terrorists who have demonstrated yet again their disregard for human values. These terrorists have targeted the institutions of the State, its infrastructure, its schools and its hospitals with the clear support of both Western and Arab capitals, which are providing money, weapons, training and shelter to terrorist groups.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic draws the attention of both the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council to the details of this crime. It expects the Security Council to condemn clearly this despicable crime and take serious measures against those States that support terrorist groups, at the

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forefront of which are permanent members of the Security Council, as well as other States, principally Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar.

If the Security Council is serious about countering terrorism, then it should take genuine and tangible measures to put an end to the recruitment and arming of terrorists and their dispatch to Syria. These actions are occurring in full view of the international community and with the sponsorship and support of States that are permanent members of the Security Council, in addition to other States, at the forefront of which are Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar. The time has come for the United Nations to act immediately in order to end the support being provided by States Members of the United Nations for terrorism and to armed terrorist groups. The threat of terrorism is not restricted to the Syrian Arab Republic, but will extend to all States of the world. The Organization must also oblige those States that are complicit in supporting, arming, training, funding and sheltering terrorists to cease those practices immediately, in accordance with United Nations mechanisms and resolutions.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic puts this important information before the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It expects the necessary measures to be taken to restrain the regimes in Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar from continuing to incite and support terrorism, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, the most important of which are resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 1989 (2011).

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 110, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2014/485

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 July 2014

Original: English

Third report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2110 (2013)

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 6 of its resolution 2110 (2013), the Security Council requested me to report to it every four months on progress made towards fulfilling the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). The present report covers key political and security developments related to Iraq and provides an update on the activities of the United Nations in Iraq since the issuance of my report dated 14 March 2014 (S/2014/190).

II. Summary of key political developments pertaining to Iraq

A. Internal developments

2. Since my previous report, the already precarious security situation in Iraq took a dramatic turn for the worse when the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Al Sham (ISIS) and other armed elements took control of key cities and infrastructure in Iraq's north-western and north-central governorates, in particular in Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Anbar and Diyalah provinces, causing significant civilian casualties and displacement and raising serious human rights concerns. The rapid deterioration in the security situation came on the heels of the Council of Representatives elections on 30 April. The negotiations on the formation of a new Government are ongoing.

Political situation

3. Political actors demonstrated enthusiasm about taking part in the electoral process despite a marked fragmentation of some of Iraq's main coalitions. A total of 9,043 registered candidates from 107 political entities and coalitions stood for the 328 seats in the Council of Representatives, compared with more than 6,000 candidates from 86 political entities and coalitions who stood for 325 seats in 2010. The last week of electoral campaigning, covering the period from 1 to 29 April, was marred by intimidations and attacks on some candidates and campaign events, including a complex attack targeting a political rally in Baghdad on 25 April, which killed 35 and wounded 102.

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4. On election day, some 12.6 million Iraqis cast ballots in 2,667 polling centres across the country. Fewer than 1 per cent of polling stations failed to open for security reasons. Special voting for over 1 million members of the security forces took place on 28 April, while out-of-country voting took place from 28 to 30 April in 20 countries, with 165,539 Iraqis participating. Special provision was made for internally displaced persons. On 30 April, Erbil, Dohuk and Suleymaniyah also held Governorate Council elections, originally scheduled for September 2013.

5. Despite the challenging security situation, the turnout rates for all voting processes were assessed as high and demonstrated a continued commitment by Iraqis to the democratic process. Special voting saw a turnout of 77 per cent of eligible voters, while 62 per cent of eligible voters cast their vote in the Council of Representatives elections. Owing to the security situation, turnout rates were lowest in Anbar, Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Diyalah governorates, averaging 54.5 per cent. The overall turnout for the Governorate Council elections in the Kurdistan Region was 76 per cent.

6. On 19 May, the Independent High Electoral Commission of Iraq announced the provisional results of the Council of Representatives elections, following the completion of the data entry process. Following the adjudication of 2,070 complaints and 839 appeals, the Supreme Federal Court certified the final results on 16 June.

7. According to these results, the State of Law Coalition emerged as the largest parliamentary bloc, winning 92 (28 per cent) of the 328 seats in the Council of Representatives. The Ahrar, Nukhab and National Partnership Coalitions secured 34 seats (10 per cent), while the Mouwaten Coalition won 28 seats (8 per cent). The Sunni coalitions Moutahidoun and Wataniya each obtained 22 seats (7 per cent), while al-Arabiya gained 10 seats (3 per cent). Meanwhile, two major Kurdish parties, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and the Kurdistan Democratic Party, each won 19 seats (6 per cent). Gorran, which won the second largest number of seats in the September 2013 Kurdistan Regional Parliamentary election, won nine seats (3 per cent). The remaining 73 seats (22 per cent) went to more than 20 other coalitions and parties, including eight quota seats allocated to the Christian, Shabak and Turkmen minorities.

8. On 26 June, the Iraq presidency issued a decree calling for the inaugural session of the Council of Representatives to convene on 1 July, namely, within 15 days of the certification of the election results, in accordance with the Constitution. On 1 July, the Council of Representatives held its inaugural session. Of the 328 newly elected Representatives, 255 attended the session, achieving the initial quorum. A second session will be held on 8 July. Once a Speaker and Deputy Speaker have been elected, the Council of Representatives will elect the President and two Vice-Presidents within 30 days of the convening of the Council. Within 15 days of his election, the President will formally charge the Prime Minister-designate, the candidate of the largest parliamentary bloc in the Council, with the formation of the Council of Ministers within 30 days. Lastly, the Council of Representatives will conduct a vote of confidence in the Prime Minister-designate, the Council of Ministers and their ministerial programme.

9. On 22 May, the Independent High Electoral Commission announced the provisional results for the Governorate Council elections in the Kurdistan Region. The Kurdistan Democratic Party won 34 seats (42 per cent of the total seats,

including 12 in Erbil, 3 in Suleymaniyah and 19 in Dohuk), while the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan won 20 seats (25 per cent of the total seats, including 6 in Erbil, 11 plus 1 quota seat in Suleymaniyah and 2 in Dohuk), Gorran won 17 seats (21 per cent of the total seats, including 4 in Erbil, 12 in Suleymaniyah and 1 in Dohuk), the Kurdistan Islamic Union won 6 seats (7 per cent of the total seats, including 1 in Erbil, 2 in Suleymaniyah and 3 in Dohuk) and the Kurdistan Islamic Group won 4 seats (5 per cent of the total seats, including 2 in Erbil and 2 in Suleymaniyah).

10. Following the elections for the Kurdistan Regional Parliament in September 2013, Yousef Mohammed Sadiq, of Gorran, was nominated as Speaker of the Parliament and Jaafar Ibrahim, of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, as Deputy Speaker on 29 April. On 20 May, the Parliament re-elected Nechirvan Barzani of the Kurdistan Democratic Party as Kurdistan Region Prime Minister and voted for Qubad Talabani of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan as Deputy Prime Minister. The new Kurdistan Region Council of Ministers was sworn in on 18 June.

Security situation

11. The security situation in Iraq's west and north-western governorates, in particular Anbar and Ninewa, continued to pose a threat to the country's stability. Between 14 March and 30 June, at least 3,010 civilians were killed and 4,799 were wounded in incidents of armed violence and terrorism across Iraq. The governorates worst affected by violence were Baghdad, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Diyalah, Kirkuk, Babil and Wasit. Since the start of the recent crisis, there have been reports of ISIS and armed groups committing grave human rights and humanitarian law violations, including summary executions and the killing of hundreds of soldiers and civilians, sexual violence and abuse against women, kidnapping and harassment of religious leaders, minorities and others, and the recruitment of child soldiers. Terrorist attacks directly targeted civilians and public gathering places, including restaurants, mosques and markets. On 1 July, UNAMI reported that in June alone, at least 2,117 people had been killed and 2,287 injured in Iraq.

12. In Anbar, ISIS and other armed groups continued to engage in heavy fighting with Iraqi security forces in the Fallujah-Ramadi corridor. While Iraqi security forces regained control of central Ramadi, control of some areas on the city's outskirts has swung back and forth between the security forces and the armed groups. Meanwhile, Fallujah continues to remain largely in the hands of insurgents.

13. The Anbar crisis took on another dangerous dimension when ISIS militants took control of the Fallujah barrage on the Euphrates River in early April, redirecting the water flow. This led to extensive flooding in the Amariyat-Fallujah area, while cutting off the water supply to Iraq's central and southern governorates. The Tigris River was also subjected to an attack on 16 April, when ISIS struck an oil pipeline near Al Fatah in Salah al-Din governorate. This led to a massive oil spill and forced a number of municipalities to temporarily shut down their water treatment plants. By 22 April, ISIS had broadened its operations to take control of another barrage at Noamiyah, which regulates the flow of water from the Euphrates River to the Baghdad Belt districts, including Abu Ghraib and Yusufiyah. This led to extensive flooding in those areas, as well as the displacement of local residents and the destruction of agrarian land, livestock and irrigation networks. The Fallujah and Noamiyah barrages were repeatedly opened and closed throughout the reporting period as Iraqi security forces attempted to regain control of the areas. On 5 May,

Iraqi forces succeeded in opening a canal that bypasses the barrage, alleviating the flooding in Abu Ghraib.

14. Continued efforts to find a peaceful solution to the situation in Anbar, including Prime Minister al-Maliki's announcement of a conference on national unity to end the crisis in Anbar, initially scheduled for 15 June, have been overtaken by the major security and humanitarian crisis currently unfolding in Anbar's neighbouring provinces of Ninewa, Salah al-Din and Diyalah. Commencing on 5 June, ISIS-led armed elements launched attacks in Samarra, Mosul, Baquba and Ramadi, which resulted in their taking control of several major cities, including Mosul, Tikrit and Haditha, as well as key infrastructure, including the oil refinery in Bayji. ISIS has also seized the Turkish Consulate in Mosul and has abducted 49 persons, including the Consul General. Reports also emerged of mass summary executions of members of the Iraqi security forces and killings of civilians in these areas. More than half a million Iraqis have been internally displaced by this new wave of violence. The Kurdistan Regional Government deployed its Peshmerga troops into disputed areas, including Kirkuk, following the withdrawal of the Iraqi security forces there.

15. To stem the advances of ISIS and fill the vacuum of troops abandoning their posts in the north-western affected areas, on 11 June, Prime Minister al-Maliki called for volunteers to register and fight alongside the army. Tens of thousands of volunteers enlisted in large numbers in response to this mobilization call, which was followed by a fatwa issued by Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani on 13 June. Al-Sistani's representative later released clarifications limiting the fatwa to a call for volunteers to join the official armed forces. On 20 June, al-Sistani called upon Iraq's politicians to convene the newly elected Parliament soon and called upon all Iraqis to care for those in humanitarian need. Political efforts to solve the crisis remained limited, despite the ongoing consultations between various bloc leaders and political and religious representatives of different interests, who gathered twice in June to seek joint solutions to the security crisis. On 12 June, the outgoing Council of Representatives, whose mandate expired on 14 June, failed to vote on a request by Prime Minister al-Maliki to impose a state of emergency, owing to a lack of quorum.

16. During the reporting period, Iraq continued to face the challenge of the pending adoption of its national budget for 2014, more than six months into the financial year, owing to disagreements between the central Government and the Kurdistan Regional Government over provisions in the budget bill relating to oil export sales targets. On 6 April, a committee representing the major political blocs in the Council of Representatives and the Kurdistan Regional Government was established to negotiate an agreement on the disputed provisions in the draft budget law. Meanwhile, the resulting lack of openness in government expenditures is impeding inward investment and Iraq's ability to secure loans vital to its development programmes.

17. On 22 May, the Kurdistan Regional Government announced that it had commenced oil exports through the Ceyhan pipeline into Turkey, independently of the Iraqi State Oil Marketing Organization. It further announced that the sales revenues would be deposited in a Kurdistan Regional Government-controlled account at Halkbank in Turkey and that 5 per cent would be set aside in a separate account to meet Iraq's continued obligations under Security Council resolutions

687 (1991) and 1483 (2003). On the same day, the Government of Iraq condemned the sales and moved to take legal action against all who engage in transporting, buying or selling the oil.

B. Regional and international developments

18. The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic continued to impact Iraq, with a flow of militants, weapons and supplies across the Iraqi-Syrian border, which has presented a destabilizing factor in both countries. Cross-border activities by ISIS have led to at least one major attack by Iraqi security forces inside Syrian territory; on 27 April, Iraqi helicopters attacked an ISIS supply convoy in Wadi Suwab, eastern Syrian Arab Republic, as it tried to enter Iraq. There were also reports of the Syrian air force carrying out attacks against militants in the border region on 25 June. Prime Minister al-Maliki confirmed and welcomed the air strikes the same day. The recent advances by ISIS following the takeover of Mosul on 9 June resulted in the capture by armed groups of the Al Qaim and Al Rabiyah border crossings between the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq.

19. During the reporting period, Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran enhanced their cooperation on judicial and economic matters. Following the visit by the Iranian Minister of Justice to Baghdad on 8 April, Iraq's Chief Justice, Medhat al-Mahmoud visited the Islamic Republic of Iran on 17 April and signed a memorandum of understanding on the implementation of the last of a series of judicial agreements between the two countries. On 11 May, Deputy Prime Minister Rozh Nuri Shaways and Acting Minister of Finance Safa al-Safi held discussions with Iranian counterparts on bilateral cooperation in the areas of banking, standardization and double tax exemption as well as support for investment, and signed several economic cooperation instruments, including a bilateral protocol for economic and investment cooperation.

III. Update on the activities of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq and the United Nations country team

A. Political activities

20. In the run-up to the 30 April elections, my Special Representative discussed with a broad range of political and religious leaders the need for constructive engagement in the electoral process, urging political entities to also respect the independence and integrity of the Independent High Electoral Commission. He condemned election-related violence and attacks that targeted politicians and election candidates and called upon the Government of Iraq to ensure that both candidates and voters would be able to campaign and exercise their right to vote in safety. After election day, he further called upon all political entities to refrain from actions and statements that might sway the Independent High Electoral Commission. Since the successful conclusion of the voting, my Special Representative has continued to discuss with political leaders the need to work together to enable the speedy formation of a new government, based on an inclusive national programme aimed at political stability, democratic governance, social cohesion, economic development and the promotion of citizens' rights.

21. During the reporting period, my Special Representative also continued to advocate with all sides for an immediate end to the fighting in Anbar and called for restraint in the ongoing military operations to ensure the protection of civilians. On 14 May, he visited Abu Ghraib to assess the impact of the deliberate flooding by ISIS and called upon the Government, security forces, local authorities and tribal leaders to work together to restore legitimate control over the management of water resources.

22. In view of the current security crisis, my Special Representative held intensive discussions with Iraq's political leaders and urged them to unite at this time of crisis. He also encouraged a swift and inclusive government formation process and offered the good offices and support of UNAMI. In addition, he advocated with the Kurdistan Regional Government to enhance its security cooperation with the central Government in order to address the threat posed by terrorist and armed groups. On 18 and 19 June, on the margins of the forty-first session of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Council of Foreign Ministers, held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, my Special Representative addressed a ministerial session of the League of Arab States on Iraq and briefed the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait and Turkey, as well as the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, on the situation in Iraq, and called for regional support to solve the crisis. On 23 June, he briefed the European Union Foreign Affairs Council, in Luxembourg, on the situation in Iraq, and called for support to the United Nations humanitarian efforts.

23. In the period leading up to the formation of a new Kurdistan Regional Government on 18 June, my Special Representative also held a series of meetings with various political leaders from the Kurdistan Region, offering full support for their efforts to form a new government and urging them to work in a spirit of compromise.

24. Facilitating the adoption of the 2014 national budget remains a priority for my Special Representative, who has been actively engaged in offering his good offices to the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government to resolve outstanding issues, including those relating to the sharing of hydrocarbons revenue. His efforts to bridge the gaps between the parties led to direct discussions between Prime Minister al-Maliki and Kurdistan Regional Government Prime Minister Barzani. He also held meetings with then Parliamentary Speaker Osama al-Nujaifi and the Chair of the Council of Representatives Finance Committee, Haidar al-Abadi, to facilitate agreement on a way forward on the outstanding issues in the Council of Representatives.

B. Electoral assistance

25. In preparing for and simultaneously administering the Council of Representatives elections and the Governorate Council elections in the Kurdistan Region, the Independent High Electoral Commission of Iraq displayed professionalism and flexibility in a very tense political and security environment.

26. In accordance with the UNAMI mandate, the United Nations integrated electoral assistance team, comprising UNAMI, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), continued to provide substantive advice and technical assistance to the Independent

High Electoral Commission throughout the electoral process. Since new procedures were being used for the first time, including the introduction of electoral technology and a full ballot recount, special attention was paid to maximizing the integrity and inclusiveness of the process.

27. Technical operations were successfully conducted, although security and logistics remained extremely challenging in Anbar, Ninewa, Salah al-Din, Diyalah and Kirkuk. During the controversy over the candidate vetting process, my Special Representative held several meetings that contributed to the withdrawal of the collective resignation tendered by the Independent High Electoral Commission's Board of Commissioners, thus enabling the timely conclusion of electoral preparations.

28. Coordinated efforts between the Independent High Electoral Commission and the United Nations encouraged the presence of national and international observers. Over 160,000 political entity agents, 72,000 domestic observers and 2,300 media representatives were accredited to observe the polls and guard against irregularities, providing a significant contribution to the integrity of the election process. About 221 international observers, including the League of Arab States, monitored the elections. Public assessments by both national and international observer organizations were positive and provided constructive recommendations for enhancing future electoral processes.

29. The Gender Committee of the Independent High Electoral Commission and the United Nations integrated gender task force on elections worked together to ensure the collection of gender-disaggregated election data as well as the implementation of activities designed to reach out and disseminate gender-focused electoral information to women's groups and organizations. Election day statistics issued by the Independent High Electoral Commission show that 42 per cent of those who voted were women. A total of 22 women were elected to the Council of Representatives, qualifying in their own right, outside the legal quota mechanisms; they nevertheless count towards the 25 per cent of seats reserved for women. The total number of women in the new Council of Representatives is 82, or 25 per cent, of the 328 total seats.

C. Human rights developments and activities

30. Communities in Iraq continued to suffer from acts of violence and insecurity based on their ethnic and religious affiliations. In particular, such attacks targeted members of the Turkmen, Yezidi, Shabak and Christian communities. The deadliest attack was on the Shabak community on 23 April in a market in Bayboukh, Mosul, with 11 civilians killed and 42 others wounded. UNAMI continued to promote respect for the rights of Iraq's diverse ethnic and religious communities. From 26 to 28 March, in cooperation with the Alliance of Iraqi Minorities, UNAMI organized a conference bringing together representatives of Iraq's ethnic, religious, linguistic and cultural communities, to discuss ways to guarantee their protection from violence and to ensure their full and equal participation in the social, political and economic life of Iraq. The conference led to the adoption of a declaration of principles on the rights of minorities and a road map for legal, institutional and policy reforms. On 21 May, UNAMI and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), together with representatives from the

Government of Iraq, civil society and various communities, marked the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development by organizing a panel discussion and cultural events.

31. UNAMI continued to monitor places of detention under the authority of the Ministry of Justice. While noting some improvement in infrastructure and basic services in some facilities, UNAMI remains concerned about overcrowding and poor living conditions owing to lack of natural light and ventilation, as well as the lack of appropriate medical facilities and medicines. UNAMI continues to receive reports of individuals being arrested during security operations without any evidence of wrongdoing and allegations of detainees held in facilities run by the Ministry of the Interior and Anti-Terrorism Directorate being tortured and ill-treated to extract confessions. UNAMI continued to observe cases of individuals held in detention without charge or trial for prolonged periods, in particular those charged under the Anti-Terrorism Law, and of persons remaining in detention despite dismissal of their cases by the courts or completion of their sentences, owing to the length of time taken by the Ministry of the Interior to confirm whether there were pending charges against them. Negotiations with the Ministry of the Interior to allow UNAMI unrestricted access to monitor places of detention continue.

32. With regard to respect for fair trial standards, in particular in relation to individuals charged under the Anti-Terrorism Law, UNAMI has observed that the courts often fail to properly investigate allegations by accused persons whose confessions were obtained through the use of torture and that the courts frequently rely solely on such confessions or the untested testimony of secret informants.

33. Iraq continues to carry out executions of persons sentenced to death. Since the beginning of 2014, Iraq has carried out 52 executions, including of two men convicted under the Anti-Terrorism Law on 6 April. My repeated calls for a moratorium on the implementation of the death penalty in compliance with relevant General Assembly resolutions continue to go unheeded by the Government of Iraq. The Kurdistan Regional Government continues to apply an unofficial moratorium on the death penalty.

34. UNAMI, UNDP and UNOPS continued their work to support the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights, in particular commencing the implementation of a capacity-building plan developed in consultation with the Commission and its staff, funded by the European Union. The lack of agreement on the election of a Chair or Vice-Chair of the Board of Commissioners, in addition to the absence of a secretariat to support the Commission's activities, has negatively impacted its work. Despite these challenges, the Board of Commissioners reached an agreement with the High Judicial Council to establish a referral mechanism for human rights violations. On 9 April, UNAMI and UNOPS visited the recently established headquarters of the Commission. UNAMI provided human rights publications as a first step towards the creation of the Commission's human rights library, which will be accessible to all Iraqis once the Commission becomes fully operational.

35. Attacks on media professionals continued during the reporting period. On 22 March, the Bureau Chief of *Radio Free Iraq*, Mohammed Bdaiwi, was killed by an officer of the Presidential Guard in Baghdad. My Special Representative issued a statement condemning the incident and calling for the person responsible to be brought to justice. On 28 April, in Mosul, an improvised explosive device wounded

six media staff travelling in a convoy with the Iraqi army on their way to cover the special voting process.

36. Respect for women's rights continues to be of concern. UNAMI, together with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), UNDP and civil society organizations, repeatedly raised concerns about the Jaafari personal status bill and its compliance with international human rights standards. After its approval by the Council of Ministers on 25 February, the bill was referred to the Council of Representatives, which subsequently returned it to the Council of Ministers owing to procedural defects. Meanwhile, the draft family protection law, aimed at protecting victims of domestic violence, remains under review by the Council of Ministers. On a positive note, on 1 April, the Council of Ministers approved the National Strategy for the Advancement of Women (2014-2018). This strategy complements the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which was launched by the Government in February. On 2 April, my Special Representative opened a conference to discuss the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The conference was organized by UN-Women and UNDP, in cooperation with the State Ministry for Women's Affairs.

37. Armed violence and terrorism continued to claim the lives of children in Iraq. The technical working group on grave child rights violations of the country task force on monitoring and reporting, co-chaired by my Deputy Special Representative together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), documented 150 child casualties (32 killed and 118 wounded) in the first quarter of the year. Several attacks targeting schools used as polling stations were also reported during the election period. Two allegations of child use and recruitment for suicide attacks by armed opposition groups were documented in Ramadi in March and April, but could not be independently verified. A formal mechanism for collaboration on child protection between the technical working group and the Government of Iraq in order to address these concerns remains to be established.

Camp Hurriya temporary transit location

38. UNAMI continues to monitor the human rights and humanitarian situation of the residents of Camp Hurriya and to facilitate solutions to camp management issues between the Government of Iraq and the residents' representatives pursuant to the memorandum of understanding of 25 December 2011 between the Government of Iraq and UNAMI. On 23 April, the Government of Iraq completed the installation of 1,488 large "T-walls" around 15 assembly areas within Camp Hurriya to increase residents' security. Additionally, to date, a total of 696 small T-walls, 445 bunkers and 95,000 sandbags have been allowed into the camp.

39. United Nations monitors continued to receive reports from current and former Camp Hurriya residents of restrictions placed on them by the camp's leadership. These claims included the prevention of contact with family members both inside and outside the camp, the requirement of permission to interact with other residents and the inability to access medical care provided by the Ministry of Health within the camp without first obtaining permission from the leadership. As at 31 May, 3,160 residents had been registered with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 3,097 of whom have been processed. A total of 2,434 individuals were determined to have international protection needs. The

United Nations continues to seek durable solutions for the residents through resettlement, consular and humanitarian channels. To date, 379 individuals have been relocated outside Iraq, of which 30 left for Albania as a result of direct negotiations between the leadership of the Mojahedin-e-Khalq Organization and the Government of Albania, 116 were relocated through consular readmission to nine countries, 212 were relocated through humanitarian admission to three countries and 21 were relocated through resettlement channels to five countries, namely, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Furthermore, three individuals voluntarily repatriated to the Islamic Republic of Iran during the reporting period, with the facilitation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

40. Under the auspices of UNHCR and my Special Adviser for the Relocation of Camp Hurriya Residents Outside of Iraq, Jane Holl Lute, a meeting took place in Geneva on 26 June to discuss relocation opportunities for Camp Hurriya residents. Some 20 Member States and several international organizations, including ICRC and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) were in attendance. All participants took note of the urgency of resolving this issue. Ms. Holl Lute, in close coordination with UNHCR, continues to work with a wide range of stakeholders to find relocation solutions for the remaining 2,746 residents. Throughout the reporting period, she visited several cities, including Berlin, Brussels, Geneva, London, Oslo, New York and Washington, D.C., to discuss potential relocation arrangements with key governmental officials, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders. On 28 March, my Special Adviser, at the request of the European Union Political and Security Committee briefed European Union Member States on the current situation of the relocation of Camp Hurriya residents. During the reporting period, the Government of the Republic of Korea approved a $100,000 contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for the relocation of the residents outside Iraq.

D. Humanitarian assistance and development

41. The conflict in Iraq's west and north-western governorates has continued to exacerbate the humanitarian situation, with over a million people displaced since January. The Anbar crisis has displaced 93,108 families to date, according to Government figures. United Nations monitoring of conditions for the displaced indicates that significant needs remain, in particular temporary shelter and affordable rental accommodation, water and sanitation, medical supplies, access to health-care facilities, cash for food and non-food items and education. Access continues to be problematic for all humanitarian actors, including the Ministry of Migration and Displacement, which has not been able to carry out registrations of internally displaced persons in many parts of Anbar.

42. In April, the United Nations protection cluster conducted in-depth household-level interviews and provided relevant support, including legal assistance, legal advocacy with local authorities, referrals for social welfare, medical assistance and cash assistance. Since March, a total of 9,155 displaced families have been assessed, while 804 most vulnerable families have been provided with cash assistance totalling $398,600. During the reporting period, the United Nations humanitarian country team also provided support to the Ministry of Migration and Displacement to enhance its registration activities and to establish child-friendly spaces.

43. Since the onset of the Anbar crisis in January, UNHCR has distributed 235 tents, in addition to other core relief kits. The World Food Programme (WFP) has distributed 18,122 food parcels. UNICEF has delivered 42,213 water and sanitation and hygiene emergency kits and IOM has delivered 8,250 non-food items. The World Health Organization (WHO) has delivered two emergency health kits meeting the needs of 20,000 persons, and one trauma kit for 100 major surgical operations. In addition, UNICEF has provided 90 fully equipped tents to schools in Khalidiyah, Amariyat, Fallujah and Heet to enable educational access for approximately 7,000 displaced students. UNICEF has also mobilized communities in Rawa, Ana and Heet to promote school attendance and strengthen relations between the host community and displaced persons. In April, UNICEF commenced the rehabilitation of 34 schools in Al Qaim, where 211 families of internally displaced persons from Anbar and 247 Syrian refugee families are hosted. With the Al Qaim camp and surrounding areas under ISIS control since 13 June, more than 60 families have left the camp towards the Syrian Arab Republic, while other families have sought shelter within the Al Qaim community.

44. Over 40,000 families in the Abu Ghraib district have been affected by deliberate flooding, with 20,000 families displaced. A total of 200,000 square metres of land have been inundated and 49 villages, including 10,406 houses, have been partially submerged. Forty-nine schools have been closed, with two schools destroyed, affecting 12,173 schoolchildren. Two public health clinics are unusable and two more are at risk of submerging. The floodwaters have mixed with sewage and stagnant water, significantly increasing the risk of waterborne and infectious diseases. In response, since 27 April, UNHCR and IOM have distributed 1,043 core relief items, while UNHCR is in the process of providing 420 of the most vulnerable families with cash assistance. Also since 27 April, WFP has distributed 2,500 food parcels and UNICEF has distributed 2,500 hygiene kits and potable water. WHO is working with the Ministry of Health to ensure the delivery of medical supplies and to monitor the environmental and health impacts of contaminated water.

45. The conflict in Iraq's north-western and north-central provinces has resulted in an additional displacement of more than 650,000 people, bringing the total number of displaced since January to approximately 1.2 million people. Since 6 June, approximately 100,000 internally displaced persons have entered Erbil, 200,000 have entered Dohuk and 6,000 have entered Kirkuk. The United Nations country team and humanitarian country team are providing relief to those internally displaced persons who are accessible, including but not limited to several thousands of food parcels, family hygiene kits, core relief items, tents, emergency health kits, reproductive health kits and non-food items from WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and IOM.

46. The strategic response plan originally prepared in response to the Anbar crisis was revised and expanded in June to take into account the new displacements in north and central Iraq and the potential for further displacement. The aim is to secure $312.1 million to meet the needs of 1.5 million internally displaced persons. On 1 July, the Government of Saudi Arabia announced that it would contribute $500 million to support the United Nations response efforts. This sum is in addition to $42.1 million pledged or secured from the Central Emergency Response Fund.

47. As at 15 June, 225,475 Syrian refugees in Iraq (41 per cent of whom are women) had been registered by UNHCR, while an additional 13,120 are awaiting

registration. Forty-six per cent are residing in 10 camps, 9 of which are located in the Kurdistan Region, while the rest of the refugees are living in host communities. In addition, around 1,000 Syrians are estimated to be waiting to cross into Iraq. The Syrian Arab Republic-Iraq border crossing at Peshkhabour has been closed since 10 April, reducing both the flow of Syrians into Iraq, as well as Syrians wishing to return. The trench built in the Kurdistan Region, along Iraq's border with the Syrian Arab Republic has further slowed the influx of refugees. The presence of Syrian refugees is straining the capacity of the Kurdistan Regional Government to provide adequate social services, while also creating economic pressures. The reduction in the transit of goods between Iraq and Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic as a result of the conflict is having a negative impact on the capacity of the Kurdistan Regional Government to address the refugee situation.

48. In view of the need to move beyond humanitarian responses alone, the United Nations facilitated the participation of the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government in a comprehensive regional strategy framework meeting held in Amman on 16 April, convened by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The meeting exposed Iraqi participants to strategies, policies and programmes adopted by other host Governments in the region that seek to better integrate refugee responses within broader socioeconomic development programmes.

49. During the reporting period, in order to strengthen the capacity of the Kurdistan Regional Government in emergency coordination and utilization of external assistance, UNAMI assisted with the establishment of strategic crisis management and response mechanisms. UNHCR also continued to provide protection assistance, shelter and core relief items to all in-camp families, as well as support to host communities and non-camp refugees through targeted livelihood projects and quick-impact projects, of which 60 have been completed to date. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) provided water and sewerage connections to houses accommodating refugees and distributed water tanks. During the reporting period, UNHCR, UNICEF and the Development and Modification Centre in Dohuk signed an agreement to improve the sanitation infrastructure and internal roads in Domiz camp in Dohuk governorate.

50. UNICEF responded to the education needs of 13,296 Syrian refugee children by establishing 16 primary schools in nine camps in four governorates, resulting in a 34 per cent increase in the school enrolment rate for refugee children during the reporting period. In March and April, UNESCO built two secondary schools in Darashakran and Kawergosk refugee camps to provide 750 high school-aged children with a safe learning environment and also procured school furniture and stationery items for 750 students and 50 teachers. UNESCO is implementing a series of activities to ensure access to education and livelihood development for 350 illiterate Syrian refugees in Dohuk, with an emphasis on vulnerable youth and women.

51. During the reporting period, WFP and UNHCR conducted a joint assessment mission to determine food security and nutritional needs of both camp and non-camp refugees in the Kurdistan Region. They also led a multi-sector needs assessment for non-camp Syrian refugees in April and May, aiming to provide relevant data to guide future programmes for meeting the needs of the most vulnerable cases.

52. In March, WHO extended its Early Warning and Response Network to eight refugee camps in the Kurdistan Region. On 30 March, the Ministry of Health confirmed that a baby in Baghdad had contracted the wild polio virus, with genetic indication that the virus had originated in the Syrian Arab Republic. Four more cases of the virus have since been confirmed. From 6 to 10 April, UNICEF and WHO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, led a national polio immunization campaign, targeting 5,715,936 children under the age of five. The second round of immunization took place from 13 to 17 May, targeting 210,257 children under five in Anbar. WHO is working with the Ministry of Health to ensure that a functional polio outbreak surveillance and response system is in place.

53. On 2 April, my Special Representative and Deputy Prime Minister Shaways signed the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the period 2015-2019. The Framework will complement the National Development Plan by contributing to building the legitimacy of institutions and strengthening the bonds of Iraqi society. The new Framework promotes social cohesion through two priorities: improving the performance and responsiveness of targeted national and subnational institutions; and addressing acute vulnerability and participation gaps. A total of $838 million over five years is sought for the full implementation of the programmes proposed by the United Nations country team to achieve the Framework outcomes. This amount is less than half of that sought for the current Framework, reflecting a more strategic focus and a realistic appraisal of a less favourable resource climate for development assistance for Iraq.

54. Activities under the current Framework continued during the reporting period. Following the endorsement by the Council of Ministers of the Public Administration reform road map on 21 March, the United Nations has started supporting the implementation of a national workplan, with a separate programme developed for the Kurdistan Region. Under the Iraq public sector modernization programme, supported jointly by eight United Nations agencies, the Council of Representatives Committee on Regions and Provinces revised the Provincial Powers Act and passed the second amendment to the Act. In March, United Nations agencies assisted the Government in establishing a senior executive service system, as well as e-governance systems at the federal and local levels and initiated e-portals for quick access to information for national ministries and governorates. As a result of the concerted efforts by United Nations agencies, by the end of March, the national statistics system had been modernized and the code of ethics for national statistics had been issued. In addition, the National Health Policy was developed and endorsed by the Government in March.

55. Education remains a focus under the current Framework. In March and April, UNESCO, in collaboration with the German centre of excellence, trained 38 officials from the education sector on management and leadership. UNESCO also trained 64 researchers from the University of Suleymaniyah on modern teaching and research techniques. On 2 April, UNICEF facilitated a regional conference in Erbil on positive discipline in schools, which resulted in recommendations to review existing laws and regulations and to develop a framework for positive discipline. From 13 to 15 May, UNICEF, in collaboration with Dohuk University and New York University, facilitated a conference on using education to promote peacebuilding and social cohesion in Iraq. Following the conference, UNICEF signed a memorandum of understanding with the two universities to continue cooperation on using education for peacebuilding in Iraq.

56. On 27 April, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UNESCO developed a draft regional master plan to combat sand and dust storms. UNEP and UNDP also agreed to work towards the signing of a tripartite cooperation agreement among Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Kuwait to jointly track dust storms as a high-impact transboundary environment problem.

57. In April 2014, UNICEF facilitated a regional consultation on disaster risk reduction, with the participation of over 84 Iraqi and Syrian children and young people in the Kurdistan Region. A similar consultation was held in April in Basra for the southern governorates, resulting in all six directorates of education adopting the Disaster Risk Reduction in School initiative. Consequently, the directorates established local disaster risk reduction committees comprised of students, community members, the Ministry of Education and UNICEF.

58. During the reporting period, to accelerate Government efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, WHO, in coordination with UNICEF and UNFPA, developed and launched a maternal mortality surveillance system. WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA also collaborated with the Government to implement a five-year reproductive, maternal and child health national strategy and action plan.

59. During the reporting period, UN-Habitat, in collaboration with the Government, launched a new initiative to support land policy reform with the Global Land Tool Network. On 10 April, UNDP signed a landmark agreement with the High Judicial Council to reform the legal and judicial sector in Iraq; the Government has committed to provide human and financial resources for the implementation of this agreement. On 30 April, UNDP, in collaboration with the Government of Iraq, completed the building of an electricity substation in Suleymanyah, expected to provide 500,000 people with electricity.

60. From 1 April to 30 June, UNICEF conducted a child poverty analysis in Iraq. The results will be used to influence the reform of Iraq's national poverty reduction strategy, in particular to ensure alleviation of child poverty. UNICEF is also supporting the Government in evidence-based analysis and development planning to address the causes of child deprivation.

61. Protection activities also focused on gender issues. On 24 April, UNDP and the Ministry of the Interior launched the first database to track domestic and gender-based violence cases in the Kurdistan Region. The database will provide key data for monitoring and investigating cases of domestic and gender-based violence and for formulating policies to combat such violence in the Kurdistan Region.

Security and operational issues

62. During the reporting period, the deteriorating security environment prompted the United Nations to take mitigating measures, including restrictions on movements, as well as a temporary reduction in staff in some locations as a precaution. The safety of United Nations operations has been reassessed on a continuous basis.

63. Owing to the recent prevailing security situation, human rights monitors and UNHCR staff were relocated from Baghdad Airport/Camp Hurriya and continued their duties remotely.

64. On 22 June, insurgents took control of the UNHCR field office in Al Qaim area, including equipment and two armoured vehicles. No United Nations staff were in the compound at the time.

65. Notwithstanding the Organization's efforts and my personal intercession with the Government, it still has not been possible to conclude a status-of-mission agreement for UNAMI, more than 11 years after the Mission was first established. The absence of an agreement continues to significantly hamper and impair effective United Nations operations in Iraq. While some progress has been made, with non-holders of United Nations laissez-passer being granted free multiple-entry visas and not being fined for overstay penalties, the largely cumbersome entry and exit procedures for United Nations personnel persist, and have negatively impacted, in particular, the regular rotation and deployment of members of the United Nations Guard Unit. This has caused delays in their deployment and impeded planning. The lack of an agreement also places staff at risk in the event of an incident, as standard provisions on the arrest and jurisdiction of United Nations personnel, including members of the Guard Unit, have not been agreed to. Customs clearance of United Nations material also continues to be a lengthy process, impeding the Mission's ability to implement its mandate.

IV. Observations

66. I wish to stress to the Security Council the gravity of the political and security challenges facing Iraq today, which may have devastating implications for the stability of the country and the region as a whole. The international community, including countries in the region, must stand in solidarity with Iraq at this time of crisis. At the same time, Iraqi leaders must rise above narrow political or sectarian interest to confront the most serious challenges to the country in years.

67. The rapidly deteriorating security situation, where ISIS-led armed elements have taken control of large swathes of territory is deeply worrisome. I strongly condemn the upsurge of violence at the hands of ISIS and its supporters and call upon Member States, including Iraq's neighbours, to come together and support Iraq in its fight against terrorism. Member States must meet their obligation to implement and enforce the targeted financial sanctions, arms embargo and travel ban imposed on ISIS. Terrorism must not be allowed to succeed in steering Iraq away from its path towards stability and democracy.

68. Reports of mass summary executions by ISIS are extremely disturbing, and terrorists' use of water as a weapon, which has led to deliberate flooding and consequent displacement of people and destruction of property, presents a dangerous trend. Additional reports of grave human rights and humanitarian law violations are gravely disturbing. Victims include members of the military and civilians, including women, religious leaders, minorities, children and others. I call upon all parties to respect their international legal obligations, in particular human rights, humanitarian and refugee laws, in the areas under their control. The Government of Iraq must ensure timely investigation of reported violations so that perpetrators may be held to account without delay. It is also imperative that the Government of Iraq do everything possible to protect civilians while confronting the terrorist threat.

69. The humanitarian situation in Iraq remains a grave concern. Iraq now holds one of the largest populations of internally displaced persons in the world. I urge the

Government of Iraq and the donor community to provide support to the strategic response plan for Iraq, which will allow the United Nations to continue to deliver urgently needed humanitarian aid without threatening its concurrent assistance to Syrian refugees in Iraq.

70. On 30 April, the people of Iraq demonstrated determination to exercise their democratic right to vote and elect representatives who will determine the country's future. I commend the Independent High Electoral Commission for having conducted the complex Council of Representatives elections with professionalism. It is now incumbent upon Iraq's political representatives to reach agreement on a government that represents the will of the Iraqi people and that will serve Iraq's future stability and development.

71. The unfolding crisis also provides a window of opportunity that must be seized upon and fully guided by processes and timelines determined by the Constitution. The spirit of national unity and reconciliation, non-sectarianism and non-violence recently expressed by Iraq's political and religious leaders must prevail at this critical time. I urge Iraq's leaders to unite behind an Iraqi-led comprehensive and sustainable political process acceptable to all. The swift formation of a new government in the spirit of national unity and inclusiveness remains critical.

72. The next steps towards an immediate and long-term solution should include: (i) a broad-based national security plan that includes explicit guidelines for cooperation between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government; (ii) an action plan to address the threat posed by all armed groups, based on a comprehensive assessment of the armed groups that fight together with ISIS; (iii) a sustainable and inclusive political process with the speedy formation of a new government; and (iv) an equitable social policy to address the concerns of all communities. My Special Representative will continue to provide and intensify his good offices with all concerned to support Iraq in implementing these steps and overcoming this crisis.

73. Relations between the Government of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government continue to be of concern. It is essential that disagreements over oil sales, revenue-sharing and outstanding provisions of the draft national budget law be addressed. This will ensure that productive cooperation can resume. Other long-standing issues, such as administrative boundaries, natural resources control, minority rights and the establishment of the Federation Council also need to be addressed.

74. I remain concerned about the lack of standards and respect for due process among Iraq's law enforcement agencies, in particular regarding arrests and detentions that have been carried out pursuant to the Anti-Terrorism Law of 2005. Similarly, I lament Iraq's continued use of the death penalty despite my repeated calls for a moratorium on executions in compliance with relevant General Assembly resolutions.

75. I continue to reiterate my appeal to Member States to contribute to a durable solution for the relocation of Camp Hurriya residents outside of Iraq and to come forward with offers to accept residents into their territories. I also encourage Member States to generously contribute to the established United Nations Trust Fund for that purpose. The Government of Iraq should continue to do its utmost to

ensure the safety and security of Camp Hurriya residents until they have all been relocated.

76. I urge donors to contribute to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework priorities to enable the full implementation of the Framework's programmes. These programmes complement Iraq's National Development Plan and will contribute to building social cohesion and legitimate institutions. Progress in these areas will allow the Government of Iraq to demonstrate its continued efforts towards sustainable recovery and development for vulnerable communities.

77. I am deeply troubled by the continued absence of a status-of-mission agreement for UNAMI. I once again call upon the Government of Iraq to cooperate with the United Nations in taking swift action to ensure its finalization and entry into force. I also seek the support of the Security Council in encouraging the Government to ensure the earliest possible resolution of this issue.

78. Lastly, I thank my Special Representative, Nickolay Mladenov, and the men and women of the United Nations in Iraq for their tireless and often courageous efforts. They will continue to support the Government of Iraq and all Iraqi people at this time of crisis. I trust that international partners, including members of the Security Council and Iraq's neighbours, will continue to support my Special Representative as he implements his mandate.

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The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Identical letters dated 11 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as a Chair of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), I have the honour to attach hereto the text of the Final Communiqué of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of OIC on the grave situation in the occupied State of Palestine, including Al-Quds al-Sharif, which was adopted in Jeddah, on 10 July 2014 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35, 36 and 52, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdallah **Al-Mouallimi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

14-57663 (E) 280714

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Annex to the identical letters dated 11 July 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Final Communiqué of the Expanded Extraordinary Meeting of the Executive Committee at the Level of Foreign Minister on the Grave Situation in the Occupied State of Palestine, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif

The Executive Committee

Convened in its expanded extraordinary meeting at the level of foreign minister, held at the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) General Secretariat in Jeddah on 10 July 2014 (11 Ramadan 1435),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and pursuant to the OIC resolutions on the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

Paying tribute to the Palestinian people's resistance in the face of the Israeli aggressions and reiterating its support for the Palestinian people's just struggle to recover their inalienable national rights, including the concretization of the sovereignty of this independent State of Palestine with Al-Quds/Jerusalem as its capital,

Affirming that the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, which encompass Gaza and the West Bank, including Eastern Al-Quds, constitute a single geographic unit,

Following closely the barbaric military campaign executed by the Israeli occupation army in the Gaza Strip through the use of war planes and heavy weapons targeting hundreds of positions in the besieged Gaza Strip, most of them residential homes occupied by civilians, civilian facilities, infrastructure and farming areas, which has led to the martyrdom and injury of hundreds of Palestinian civilians, including many children, women and the aged,

Condemning in the strongest terms the heinous crimes of abduction and assassination perpetrated against the Palestinian youth Mohamed Abu Kdhir at the hands of extremist settlers in the occupied city of Al-Quds, expressing its condolences and deep consolation to the Palestinian people on the child's martyrdom, endorsing the massive international condemnation of this outrageous crime, holding Israel, the occupying authority, fully responsible for the fallouts of such barbaric acts and crimes perpetrated by the extremist settlers against the Palestinian people, as the party that aided their establishment on the occupied Palestinian territories,

Reaffirming that the continued Israeli crimes and exactions in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the military aggression, the judaization of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the siege and the settlement activities, constitute grave war crimes and violations of international law and a blatant infraction of the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy,

Reaffirming that the brutal military aggression which Israel, the occupying authority, continues to perpetrate all across the occupied Palestinian territories, forms a blatant violation of international law, and a serious threat to the security and stability of the entire region,

Having reviewed a report submitted by the State of Palestine on the grave situation in Palestine and the violations perpetrated by Israel, the occupying authority, in the city of Al-Quds/Jerusalem, and its aggressions against the civilian inhabitants and the sacred places including the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and having listened to H.E. the Foreign Minister of the State of Palestine and the interventions of Their Excellencies the ministers, heads of delegations and the OIC Secretary General;

1. Strongly condemns the ceaseless brutal Israeli raids of the Gaza Strip, with the use of fighter jets and heavy weapons, which destroyed scores of homes and buildings over the heads of their inhabitants, and claimed the lives of dozens of martyred Palestinian civilians and maimed many others.

2. Calls on the international community, and in particular the United Nations Security Council, to shoulder its responsibility in preserving international peace and security and taking every necessary measure to put an end to the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and to ensure Israel's abidance by the resolutions of international legitimacy and international law.

3. Calls on the OIC Member States to act in favour of the early convening of an emergency open session of the United Nations Security Council to examine the current Israeli violations and aggressions against the Palestinian people, their homeland and their sacred places, and to put an end to the Israeli aggression and provide the necessary protection for the Palestinian people.

4. Requests the OIC Ambassadorial Group in Geneva to act in favour of the convening of an emergency session of the Human Rights Council with a view to setting up a special international task force to investigate Israel's crimes and violations against Palestinian human rights and its continued aggressions against the Palestinian civilian inhabitants.

5. Invites the Secretary General, in coordination with the chairmanships of the Islamic Summit and the Council of Foreign Ministers and with Palestine and the chairmanship of Al-Quds Committee, to set the established ministerial Contact Group in motion without delay, including initiating contacts with the influential international parties, acting for an immediate end to the Israeli aggressions and conveying the OIC's message on the city of Al-Quds/Jerusalem.

6. Invites the State of Palestine to complete the process of its accession to all international organizations and Covenants, and more particularly to the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice.

7. Calls on the international community to include the leaders of the settlers and the extremist settler communities, including "Price Tag" and "Hilltop Youth" factions, on the list of terrorists and criminals wanted for international prosecution by the states of the world and the international community organizations, and underlines the need to pursue these crimes legally in all international fora and relevant institutions concerned with international criminal law.

8. Calls on the Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to convene a meeting to define the measures that need to be adopted to impose observance of the Convention in the occupied State of Palestine, including Eastern Al-Quds/Jerusalem, and to take the necessary practical measures to put an end to the ceaseless violations and crimes perpetrated by the Israeli occupation and the settler militias against the civilian Palestinian citizens.

9. Strongly condemns the settlement activities of Israel, the occupying authority, and the transfer of its citizens to the occupied Palestinian territories, including Eastern Al-Quds, which constitute the main reason behind the crimes perpetrated by the settlers and which are war crimes under international humanitarian law and violations of resolutions of the United Nations, particularly of the United Nations Security Council, as well as obstacles that stand in the way of the resumption of a credible peace process and that jeopardize the chances of achieving the two-state solution.

10. Strongly condemns the ongoing Israeli acts of incitement, aggression and violation in occupied Eastern Al-Quds and particularly in Al-Aqsa Mosque, and stresses that the continuation of these racist acts is bound to have serious repercussions on the security and stability of the entire region.

11. Calls on the international community to take immediate action to compel Israel to lift the illegal and inhuman Israeli siege on the Gaza Strip.

12. Reiterates its support for the National Consensus Government under the leadership of the Palestinian president, and calls on the international community to provide it with the necessary assistance to ensure its success, and not to allow Israel to undermine the Palestinian government, including through its withholding of the collected Palestinian taxes.

13. Calls for a prompt international intervention to end the Israeli abusive detention campaign, which has affected, over the past few days, more than 800 Palestinians, including parliamentarians and recently liberated prisoners, including pre-Oslo prisoners, and to act for their release. The Committee also underlines the illegitimacy of the occupation courts and their rulings. In this regard, it reiterates that the freedom of all the detainees, foremost the Members of Parliament, is a basic condition for the achievement of peace, and expresses, accordingly, its full support for the international campaign for the freedom of the leader Marwan Al-Barghouthi and all the other prisoners, and for the Robben Island Declaration.

14. Calls for the boycott of the companies that operate in the colonial settlements established on the occupied Palestinian territories, settlements that constitute a violation of the rights of the Palestinian people and an infraction against United Nations resolutions and international law, in accordance with the list of companies submitted to the OIC by the Palestinian government.

15. Calls for the constitution of an international legal team in the OIC to conclude and follow up the setback with regard to the criminal cases of Israeli leaders at the International Criminal Court and conclude the State of Apartheid case against the current Israeli government, and for the necessary budgetary allocation to be provided for such a team.

16. Requests the Secretary General to conduct a comprehensive review of all Summit and Council of Foreign Ministers resolutions on Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds

Al-Sharif, the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict, monitor those that are yet to be implemented and follow them up with relevant Member States.

17. Requests the Secretary General to follow up Member States' commitment to the concept paper on supporting Al-Quds that was approved at the 40th Council of Foreign Ministers meeting held in Conakry.

18. Reaffirms the importance of continued close coordination and cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the League of Arab States, the Non-Aligned Movement, the other international organizations and the international community, to ensure a comprehensive follow-up of the grave situation witnessed in the occupied Palestinian territories as a result of the escalated Israeli aggression, and to take the necessary steps to compel Israel to stop these brutal actions.

19. Invites Member States, OIC institutions and Arab and Islamic funds to provide urgent support for the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip, particularly in the health sector to confront the serious shortages of resources, drugs and medical equipment resulting from the unjust Israeli blockade of, and unceasing military attack against, the Gaza Strip.

20. Expresses appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to end the Israeli aggression and achieve calm; commends the decision to open Rafah crossing to receive the wounded and provide the necessary treatment to them, and invites Member States to contribute urgently to the provision of the needed health care to the wounded and extend assistance to the inhabitants of the Strip.

21. Agrees to the Committee addressing individual messages, through the OIC Secretary General, to each of the five permanent Member States of the United Nations Security Council, the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the President of the European Union to denounce the recent Israeli escalation in the occupied territories, and to call for prompt action to stop the aggressive Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian citizens, and for the adoption of the necessary steps to put an end to the said hostile practices, which constitute a violation of the principles of human rights, in addition to calling on them to shoulder their responsibilities in preserving international peace and security and in compelling Israel to abide by international law and the resolutions of international legitimacy.

22. The participating delegations expressed thanks and appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for convening the meeting and for its wise chairmanship thereof.

23. The participating delegations expressed thanks to the Secretary General for efforts he exerted to prepare for the meeting, which contributed to its success and to the achievement of its objectives.

24. Mandates the Secretary General to assume coordination such as to ensure the proper follow-up and execution of the provisions of this declaration.